So the motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. FOOTE. I move that the balloting now take place The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANGUM. I move that the chairman be first elect l by separate ballot.

The question being put, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I am not at all prepared for
the balloting for this committee. I think it requires some
reflection at least before the Senate takes any further action on the subject. I will move, therefore, that the ballo postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock, and that the Se

The question being put on the motion to postpone ballot g for the committee until one o'clock to-morrow, it was upon a division, agreed to: Ayes 30, noes not counted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I desire simply to ask, in order to softer all asperity of feeling and produce harmony, that the suggestion made by the honorable Senator from Kentucky yesterday be now carried out, to wit, that the Senate take up the Cali-fornia bill, and make it the special order of the day for 1

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is moved that the Sena proceed to the consideration of the California bill.

Messrs, MANGUM and MASON simultaneously me

an adjournment.

Upon which motion Mr. HALE called for a division; and the motion to adjourn was carried: Ayes 33, noes not count-ed—whereupon the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850. A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop had been

appointed Speaker pro tem., in the temporary absence of the Speaker.

CORRECTIONS OF THE JOURNAL. Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin. Mr. President, I desire to

correct the Journal. I perceive, by the papers of this morning, that I am recorded as having voted in the affirmative yester-day on the amendment in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, instead of the negative. I wish the record to be corrected. The Journal was corrected accordingly.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I wish to make a slight correction of the Journal. I think it was in the 10th proposition. It is this: "Provided that nothing in this instruction shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration any thing that relates to either of the four follows." ing subjects: first, the abolition of slavery within the States. I decided not to vote upon either of the four propositions con-tained in that proviso; because, if I voted "aye," it carried the conclusion that I admitted the power in Congress to refer these subjects. If I voted "nay," it carried the conclusion that I was against refusing to submit the question to the com-mittee. I decided, therefore, not to vote at all upon this and the three following questions, as neither an affirmative nor negative vote would carry my opinion upon the subject; which is, that we have no constitutional power to act as contemplated upon any of these subjects. My friends determined to vote them down, with all other amendments. I did not choose to interfere with a desire to expedite the business of the Sesate by offering amendments. My course, then, was not to vote upon them at all. I find, however, that I am reported to have voted upon the first, and not the other three. The history of the transaction sufficiently explains the course of those who voted upon all the propositions; but one who would vote either without the others would be left in an inexplicable condition. I, therefore, wish to have the vote in the negative upon this proposition, ascribed to me, erased.

Mr. SBWARD. On the amendment relative to the abo-

lition of the slave-trade between the States, I wish to know how my vote is recorded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the affirmative. Mr. SEWARD. I voted in the negative, and wish to h

it so altered.

Mr. YULEE. I beg leave to take notice of an inaccuracy in the report of this morning's Union, which may expose me to misapprehension. I am stated there as excusing my not voting, upon the ground that I had paired off with a gentlevoted in the negative. The reverse was what really said. I should myself have voted in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator make any

Mr. YULEE. Oh, no. I merely make the statement in order to set myself right.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. President, I perceive that I am re corded as having voted in the affirmative on the eleventh proposition, in relation to the suppression of the slave trade tween the States, which is an error, as I did not vote at all. The Journal was corrected accordingly.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. Mr. HALE. I made a motion yesterday which was de

cided by the Chair to be out of order. I hope it is in order now. I present the petition of citizens of Stockbridge, in the county of Berkshire, in the State of Massachusetts, praying Congress to repeal all laws or parts of laws by which slavery is established or sanctioned in the District of Columbia, or to cause the seat of the National Government to be remove a more suitable location. I move that it be received and referred to the select committee about to be raised on this subject ; and on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

will withdraw his motion for a moment, to enable me to present a joint resolution from my State, as I am necessarily

obliged to be absent from the Senate on official business.

Mr. HALE. Certainly, sir.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. RUSK presented a resolution of the Legislature of

Texas, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to use their exertions to procure the enactment of a law compensating Brown and Tarbox for services in carrying the mail; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and the Post Roads. Messrs. DODGE of Wisconsin, WHITCOMB, DOWNS, also presented petitions.

Mr. HALE. I now, sir, again renew my motion that the petition be received and referred to the committee about to be raised; and I ask the yeas and nays upon it. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ATCHISON. I move to lay the resolution to re-

ceive and refer upon the table. I ask the yeas and nays on that motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WHITCOMB. I call for the reading of the petition.

The Secretary read the following petition for the repeal of all laws enacted or adopted by Congress for the support of slavery in the District of Columbia.

To the Congress of the United States : The undersigned, citizens and electors of the State of Massachusetts, residing in Stockbridge, in the county of Berkshire, respectfully pray for the repeal of all laws and parts of laws, adopted or enacted by Congress, by which slavery or the slave trade is authorized or sanctioned in the city of Wash-ington or the District of Columbia; and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be

Mr. BRIGHT. There are various other petitions on the same subject now on the table, and after the committee proposed to be raised shall have been raised—
The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana is

out of order. The question to lay upon the table is not de-Mr. ATCHISON. I will withdraw the motion to lay up-

on the table if the gentleman will renew it.

Mr. BRIGHT assented.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BRIGHT. There are various other petitions relating to this subject on the table, and various others connected with the question of slavery. After the committee of thirteen is the question of slavery. After the committee of thirteen is raised, which I presume will be determined to-day, it is my intention, unless some other Senator shall do it, to move to refer every thing connected with this subject to the select With that intention, I shall vote to lay this petition on the table for the time being. I now renew the mo-

tion to lay on the table.

Mr. HALE. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion on which the Mr. HALE. Then I call for the yeas and navs on this

The yeas and nays having been ordered— Mr. SEWARD inquired what was the question before the The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a motion to lay the ques-

tion of reception and reference on the table.

Mr. WHITCOMB. Does this question embrace the subject of the reception of the petition, or has the petition already The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not been received.

Mr. WHITCOMB. Then I shall vote "nay." The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and result-

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Foote, Jones, Kiug, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Weller, Whitmanh—18.

So the motion to lay on the table was carried.

CALIFORNIA BILL.

amittee about to be raised.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I now ask that the bill for the admis sion of California may be taken up, for the purpose only of making it a special order. I move that the Senate now pro-ceed to the consideration of the bill in relation to California The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I now move that the further consider tion of the bill be postponed, and that it be made the special order immediately after the appointment of the select commit-tee, which is fixed for 1 o'clock this day. the Senator from Indiana, on the other side of the chamber, that if nobody else would renew the motion I had made, after

Mr. TURNEY. I move to refer the bill to the select

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question of postpone nent takes priority. The question was then taken on Mr. DoveLas's motion

A SENATOR. It wants three minutes to the time ye

You can talk that out.

Mr. MANGUM. Well, I think I could talk for three

ninutes, since others are allowed to talk so much, but so miable is my disposition that I shall not detain the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the mo on to proceed to the consideration of the order of the day. Mr. BUTLER. May I be allowed to ask what is the

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business

yesterday, the resolution offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to refer the petitions on the subject of slavery to

Resolved, That all petitions and remonstrances received

this session on the subjects mentioned in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAT) and the Senator from

Mr. KING. I will make a single suggestion. The com

refer matters to a committee hereafter to be appointed.

voted to refer some matters to that committee.

Mr. KING. The Senate has moved to refer certain pro

obsitions, which are before the body, to a select committee to be raised, but until that committee is raised it is not in the power of any member to refer other subjects to the committee. The moment the committee is raised it will be entirely in

order for the Senator to make his proposition.

Mr. HALE. I submit, Mr. President, as I always do.

Mr. MANGUM. Mr. President, is there any thing pendng before the Senate?
The VICE PRESIDENT. There is not. The Chair

unders ands the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire

be withdrawn.
Mr. HALE. It is not quite one o'clock, and I move that

when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

ELECTION OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

sion of the Senato yesterday the chairman of the select com-

nittee is first to be elected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate has fixed this

time for the election of the select committee of thirteen. The chairman will be elected first, and Senators will please pre-

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question presents itself

whether blanks can be counted 7 There are thirty-four votes cast; of which Mr. Clax received 27, Mr. Bell 1, Mr. Max-

GUM 1, Mr. BENTON 1, and blank 4. It will be perceived

that, unless the four blanks can be counted, a quorum of the

Senate has not voted. The Chair is informed that the usage

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. President, I was not in early

nough to vote. If it is in order, I should be glad to do so

n order to make a quorum.

Mr. MANGUM. I move that the Senator have permission

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection the

Mr. BENTON. I owe it to the Senate to say that, con

if it be the sense of the Senate, in order to save going through

with the whole ballot again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire to

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.
Mr. MANGUM. I move the Senator have permission t

Mr. BENTON. I neither desire nor decline to vote, bu

am willing to do it to save trouble.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is an additional vote

CLAY, on receiving Mr. WEBSTER's ballot.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The vote now stands : Fo

, and blank 4. Mr. CLAY having received a majority of the

Senators will prepare to vote for the remaining twelve men

bers of the committee on one ballot.

The ballots were agoin collected, but before the result was

Mr. DOUGLAS said: At the time the ballot was going on

was unable to lay my hands on the ticket containing th

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no obi

Mr. DougLas having accordingly deposited his ballot-

Mr. Cass.....30 Mr. Downs...29 Mr. Atchison.

Mr. King.....29 Mr. Dodge, W. 2 Mr. Sturgeon

Mr. Mangum .29 Mr. Bell . . . . 30

Mr. Webster. .30 Mr. Berrien . .29 Mr. Corwin . . . . Mr. Phelps . . 31 Mr. Badger . . . 2 Mr. Davis, Miss.

Mr. Mason ... 29 Mr. Dayton ... 2 Mr. Benton .....

The result is, that the remaining twelve members of th

committee will consist of Messrs, Cass, Dickinson, Bright,

WEBSTER, PHELPS, COOPER, KING, MASON, DOWNS, MAN

GUM, BELL, and BERRIEN, those gentlemen having received

Mr. PHELPS. I regret, sir, that I must beg to be excus

ed from acting on this committee. The state of my health forbids that I sh uld devote that attention to its duties which

the importance of the subjects referred to it demands. There are other reasons, which will naturally suggest themselves to gentlemen of the Senate, why I should be excused from any

participation in this proceeding; but the reason that I decline on account of the state of my health will, I trust, be a suffi-

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on excusing

ne Senstor from Vermont from serving on the committee.

Mr. MANGUM. I very much hope that my friend will

withdraw that motion. The committee will accommodate their action so as to aff rd every convenience to the gentle

man. I hope, therefore, he will withdraw his request.

Mr. PHELPS. I think there can be no difficulty about

his matter. I have considered from the outset that the ap-

pointment of this committee would result in nothing more nor less than the expression of opinion on the one side and the other, and probably we shall get nothing new upon the sub-

ject—nothing except what Senators have already expressed in their places on this floor. But, sir, this question has assumed an importance in the country which will render it necessary for every man on this committee to be prepared to vindicate his course. And I may be permitted to say that I think, in

all human probability, to say nothing more, that the result o

the whole proceeding will be unsatisfactory to my constituents and to myself. Under these circumstances, I should feel my-

self compelled, if assigned to the committee, to prepar

my own opinions for my own vindication, to be spread before the country, which is more than my feeble health would possibly allow. I hope, therefore, that I shall be ex-

Mr. WEBSTER. I hope the honorable member from

Vermont will withdraw his application, and the committee will doubtless act in view of the state of his health. If the

mere fact of having been opposed to the raising of the com-

mittee, and having expressed great doubts whether good results

would come from it, be allowed as a reason for being excused—if that example should be set, I should be obliged perhaps to follow it. I hope, sir, the honorable member will be kind enough to withdraw his application. If not regularly, the state of his health may at least allow him to meet occasional-

ly wi h the committee, who, I doubt not, will make their ses-sions convenient for him. He will therefore be conferring a

Mr. PHELPS. A word more. I cannot, in justice to myself, withdraw this application. The subject is with the Senare, and if they do not see fit to gravify me in this parti-

cular, why, of course, I must make the best of my position.

Mr. MANGUM. I hope for the present the Scoate will not accord the request. If my friend is put to any inconvenience, on the score of health, in this matter in the future, I

will yield to any request for his personal convenience and

excuse the Senator from Vermont from serving on the Select

Mr. HALE. In acro dance with the suggestion made by

The question was then taken, and the Senate refused to

favor on the Sena'e by withdrawing his application.

cient reason why I should not be on the committee.

Mr. Smith..... Mr. Underwood .

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that the votes can

ion, and the Senator will be allowed to vote.

were as follows:

Mr. Dickinson 31

Mr. Phelps ... 31

Cooper...29

a majority of all the votes cast.

Mr. BENTON. Very well; that makes a quorum.

votes, is of course elected chairman of the committee.

see the Senate in trouble for want of a quorum,

ote will be received. The Chair hears none.

and I would be willing to throw in a vote that would

has been not to count the blanks. If so, there has been to

pare their ballots accordingly.

The ballots were then collected and reported.

lection for the want of a quorum.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President-

Mr. MANGUM. It will be remembered that by the deci-

The motion was agreed to.

the select committee.

The resolution is as follows:

Alabama, (Mr. Kino)—it now being in order, I renew the motion I made last evening, that all memorials and remonstrances lying on the table, germane and relevant to this subject, be taken from the table and referred to this committee.

Mr. BENTON. I would earnestly ask the Senator from New Hampshire to withdraw his motion for a moment, that I myself may make a motion pertinent to the case. I ask him to withdraw it but for a mement?

Mr. L. Cartainly THE ORDERS OF THE DAY. Mr. HALE. I now move that the Senate proceed to rders of the day.

Mr. MANGUM. What are the orders of the day? Mr. MANGUM. What are the orders of the day?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that
the resolution offered by the Senator from New Hampshire
last evening is the order of the day as unfinished business.

Mr. MANGUM. Well, sir, one o'clock to-day was fixed
upon to execute an order of the Senate, and that takes precedence of every thing. The special order of the day is to
execute an order of the Senate made yesterday, and I have
never known that to go over for any thing. At all events, I
shall call for the execution of that order at 1 o'clock.

A SENATOR. It wants three minutes to the time yet.

Mr. HALE. Certainly.
Mr. BENTON. Then, Mr. President, I offer an instruc

Mr. DOUGLAS. I feel compelled, with great reluctance on erfere with either the Senator from Missouri or from New Hampshire. I do not wish to dispense with the special order for any thing that will take up time Mr. BENTON. It will take but a little time, sir. I ask

does the Senator vield? Mr. DOUGLAS. I prefer that the Senate should deter

Mr. BENTON. Does the Senator yield for a moment? Mr. DOUGLAS. I will, if it does not take up much time.
Mr. BENTON. The day is yet before us, and there is
lenty of time left. I propose the following:

"That the said committee be instructed to report separately upon each different subject referred to it, and that the said committee tack no two bills of different natures together, nor join in the same bill any two or more subjects which are in their nature foreign incoherent or incoherent princepersons to each other."

Mr. BADGER. I object to its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This resolution of course lies over one day, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BENTON. I beg pardon; it is not a resolution; it is a mere motion of instruction, reduced to writing for convenience. It is like all other instructions to a committee; and I take it, sir, that because this motion is reduced to writing it does not follow the rule in regard to resol The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is not a resolution

mittee is not yet raised. When the committee is raised, it will be in order for the Senator to make propositions refering matters to that committee, but it is not in order to move Chair has misunderstood it.

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir, it is a mere motion reduced t writing for convenience. If preferred, I would deliver it orally, and let it be taken down by the Clerk, as has been done Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I wish simply to suggest to the Senator from Alabama, to whose judgment I always defer with the greatest submission, that the Senate have already uring the whole progress of this question.

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President—

Mr. WEBSTER, (in his seat.) It is an independent re-

olution, which lies over one day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen will please su end for a moment until the Chair examines the rule.

Mr. BENTON. If this is thrown over one day, in the mean time the committee may act. One day now is three

days, sir.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion of the work has not the work. that, as this is not a formal resolution, and has not the word resolved in it, it may perhaps be a motion. The Chair, how-ever, finds that on a resolution being introduced that a bill should be read a second time at a certain period, the question was raised whether it did not come under the rule requiring, if objection was raised to its consideration, that it should lie over one day, and the presiding officer decided that it did.
The Chair, therefore, will be bound by that decision, though

f the impression that it is not within the rules.

Mr. BADGER. I wish to say a word in regard to the objection I have raised. There is no subject now before the Senate, to which the paper sent by the Senator from Missouri to the Chair can be attached or appended. The Senate has not before it any resolution to raise or instruct a committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has decided th question, and unless there is an appeal, of course this debate

out of order. Mr. BENTON. Oh, I will not appeal, sir.

Mr. HALE. Then I renew my motion.
Mr. DOUGLAS. I call for the special order. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illino

sists upon the execution of the special order.

Mr. HALE. I suppose I have the right to have a vote the Senate on my motion. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the special

order takes precedence.

Mr. HALE. My motion was unfinished business when the Senate adjourned.
The VICE PRESIDENT. It was, perhaps, substantially the same motion, though not the same in terms.

Mr. HALE. Yes, sir, precisely the same, for I submit

ted it in writing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The distinction the Senato will notice is this: The Senator in his motion yesterday assumes that the subject was under consideration, and proposed to refer it, and now he proposes to proceed to the consideration of the preliminary question-a proper question unrary to my usual cus om, I did not vote at all, because I am doubtedly...
Mr. HALE. I ask that the motion may be read. wholly opposed to the raising of such a committee. But I

The Secretary read it as follows:

" That all petitions and remonstrances received this session on the subjects mentioned in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) and the Senator from Tennessee, (Mg. Bell,) referred to a select committee of thirteen taken from the table and referred to the same committee." Mr. HALE. That is the motion I made yesterday, sir.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The effect of that motion to proceed preliminarily to the consideration of what it Mr. BADGER. I desire to call attention to the real posi-

tion of affairs. On the motion of the Senator from Illinois. Senate this morning passed a vote directing the taking up of the California bill. The Senate then by a vote ordered the Mr CLAY 28, Mr. BELL 1, Mr. BENTON 1, Mr. MANGUM further consideration of the bill to be postponed until after the Senate had appointed the committee under the resolution adopted yesterday, and to be immediately thereafter the special Mr. WALKER. That makes it a special order, it is true, but your rules declare that unfinished business shall take pre-

cedence of all special orders. The VICE PRESIDENT. Assuming the motion to be what the Senator declares it to be, it was moved vesterday and remained undisposed of at the adjournment. Then, when priority, but for some reason the Senate, by an express vote, gave priority to another subject. This motion the Chair

hinks thereby lost its priority.

Mr. WALKER. Why was this motion postponed? It was on its being objected that it could not be put until the committee was raised. Now it is objected that it is not in order because the committee is raised. Is that the way motions are to be treated by the Senate? The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair decided this m

tion to have priority when the special orders were moved, but the Senate from some cause took up another subject instead of this, and it thereby lost its priority. The Chair had decided its priority before the Senator withdrew it.

Mr. HALE. It was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Mr. HALE. It was withdrawn as the special opportunely sension from Alabama, that it would be more opportunely sension had been raised. It was to

considered after the committee had been raised. It was t restore it after the committee was appointed that I withdrew it Mr. WALKER. That was the understanding, sir.
Mr. BADGER. Here is what the Senator over the wa (Mr. WALKER) has not taken notice of—the intervening act of the Senate which lost to the motion its priority. At the suggestion of the Senator from Alabama, it was withdrawn until the committee should be appointed, but before the committee was appointed a Senator moved that the California bill The Senate accordingly did take up the Cali

fornia bill, and thus gave it priority over all the other orders of the day. Having done that, its further consideration by a vote of the Senate was postponed—until when? Until the committee was elected, when it was declared that it should be immedia ely made the special order. That is the way in which the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire lost its priority.
The VICE PRESIDENT. The first business in order

the bill for the admission of California. The bill will be read.

Mr. HALE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair as the question of order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Oh no; the Chair is right.

Mr. HALE. At the suggestion of friends, to whose vice I yield, I withdraw the appeal for the present. Mr. CLAY. I wish some understanding, on the subject of taking up this California bill, with the Senator from Illinois and the Senate. I had a conversation with the Senator from Illinois, in which I stated that I had heard that of the six committee-men appointed on the late mournful occasion, perhaps two of them only might leave Washington, and that n that event the absence of those two might not form any consideration for interrupting the progress of this bill if we were upon it. But I understand this morning that there is nothing absolutely definitely settled upon in regard to the matter, and of course it may happen that the whole six will be absent. Now, the point upon which I wish to have this understanding between the Senate and the member charged with this bill is, that, in the event of the number of six going with the remains of our lamented colleague, in their ab sence this business shall not be urged to a vote. It is highly improper, it seems to me, that it should be taken up during

Mr. DOUGLAS. Upon that point I am constrained t say, for myself, that I should not feel authorized to ask the Senate to take a vote on any test question during the absence of six members of this body on a duty like that. I should not feel it right to press it. My only object was to take up the bill and to go on and consider it so long as this objection did not exist; and when we arrived at a point where we were likely to have a vote taken that might be deemed a test vote, I should feel constrained to say, for one, that there was an undoubted propriety in deferring it until the committee should return

Mr. CLAY. That is exactly in conformity with the liberal, manly course of the Senator; and, with that understanding, I hope the bill will be taken up. THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

and read.
The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is now under sideration as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MASON. When the absence of the committee alluded to by the Senator from Kentucky was first mentioned.

the appointment of this committee, he would—and which motion I waived only after the suggestions of the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. Kino)—it now being in order, I renew the I expressed the hope that during their absence the subjects. next, and would probably be absent ten or twelve days; and I expressed the hope that during their absence the subjects now before the Senate, which are of se much importance and interest to the country, would not be acted upon; and I understroat that exercise the senate of the country. derstood that expression to meet the approval of gentlemen on both sides of the chamber. I did not mean that no test vote should be taken, but that there should be no action upon either the California bill or the territorial bill. Being those subjects in which are really involved the questions which should be delayed until the return of the committee, I meant that there should be no consideration of these subjects; because I confess, as one of that committee—and I presume it will be equally so with the rest—I could not consider myself erly discharging my duty to my constituents if I were not ent upon all occasions whenever these subjects are con-

Now, I would respectfully say to the Senate that there is a mass of business which remains to be acted upon; some of great importance, and more of general interest to the country, and other business of a more private character, which might ss of a more private character, which might well occupy the Senate during the absence of the committee. And I submit that it should be understood by the Senate that while the committee will be absent, these subjects, which are now in contemplation, should not be brought up before the Senate. The melancholy duty on which the committee are to be absent is an important one; it was imposed upon them by the Senate, and it must be discharged with great solemnity. But I presume the committee will be back in ten days, possibly in less time; and L submit that those subjects to which Senators have alluded should not be acted upon in the

Mr. WEBSTER, (in his seat.) Name a day. Mr. MASON. It is impossible for me to name a day, ecouse, although the place of interment has been suggested and probably designated by the authorities of South Carolina, with the concurrence of the family of the deceased, it may be that we shall be enabled to return without going any further than Charleston, or it may be that we shall have to go to Columbia. If we go no further than Charleston, we may be back in eight days; but, if we go to Columbia, we may not be back for twelve days from Monday next. I think that day next. I think that this subject ought to be postponed until next Monday two
weeks; though the committee may possibly be back sooner.

A gentleman near me has made the suggestion, in which
I most heartily concur, that during that time the subjects embraced in the resolutions referred to the committee of thirteen

be not acted upon.
Mr. DUGLAS. Mr. President, I will not wish of my own in opposition to the wish of the Senate. If it be the wish of a majority of the Senate that the subject should be postponed for the time indicated, I shall interpose no objection; for the reason that, if we cannot take a test vote, I do not see the use of occupying the time of the Senate with the subject, especially as there is important business of a local character on hand. I shall, therefore, under the circumstances, interpose no objection to the postponement until Monday two weeks, if it is to be then made the special

Mr. WEBSTER. Nothing is more proper than that this important measure should not be proceeded with to any considerable extent, or with regard to important particulars, in the absence of so large a number of the Senate, on the service of the Senate, as this committe now consists of. I do not know that any discussion ought to be gone into; because it is difficult to see what the test vote may be. The vote to postpone, from day to day, may, under some circum-stances, be a test vote. I wish, however, that the earliest day may be agreed upon that would answer the purpose of the honorable member from Virginia, and the gentlem to proceed with him; because, if circumstances of any kind ld delay their return, it would, of course, always be in the discretion of the Senate to postpone the subject further, until the committee return. The great object, I think, is, not so much to fix a particular day, th ugh it is highly important to have an early day fixed, as it is to come to a resoation: I do not mean a formal resolution, but to come to a decision that, when the time comes to take up this important measure, we will proceed with it, and decide it. If the honorable member thinks a week from Monday next will answer the purpose, subject to a posiponement in case the committee hould not return, I should prefer that course to be pursued. Mr. DOUGLAS. I would suggest that it be postponed till Monday week, with the understanding that, if the com-mittee shall not then have returned, the subject shall not be taken up till they do return.

Mr. WEBSTER. That is just what I suggested ; though suppose the consideration or further postponement of the ubject will be in the discretion of the Senate when the time comes. I make the motion that it be postponed till Monday

week.
Mr. KING. I would suggest to my friend that it is ob vious it will be better, and render this thing less doubtful, i we postpone to the longest day mentioned, or any distant day with the understanding that as soon as the committee return, the Senate can act upon it and take it up; whereas if we postpone to a shorter day, it will require express action hate in order to postpone it still further. In the one case, if the committee return, there can be no objection taking it up; in the other, if they do not return, it will require action upon it to postpone it sun juriale.
better that it be postponed two weeks, with the understanding that if the committee return sooner it can be taken up.

Mr. HALE. I wish to make a single suggestion in reference to this matter I hope the Senate will take the day indicated by the Senator from Virginia, for this reason; There may be other Senators who are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the absence of this ommittee, knowing that important business is not to be transacted in their absence, to absent themselves for a short time. Such an arrangement would be convenient to leave the city for a few days, and have been deterred, from a wish to be here to record their votes. I hope, with this view.

t will be postponed two weeks.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I do not rise to discus this subject, but I do rise to express my surprise that the California bill is to be taken up and discussed in this Senste, whilst all other matters in relation to slavery, and the admision of California herself, have been referred to a commit-tee of thirteen. The great end of that committée will be defeated if this course of proceeding shall be taken. I ac-quiesced in the raising of that committee, and would carry out every pledge which was implied in my support of it. But I undertake to say, that if this course of proceeding be taken, those who are running the race for California will find themelves mistaken, and I say to California sat cito si sat tuto.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois has moved to take up the California bill; but my friend from South Carolina is mistaken if he supposes that that bill, standing by itself and alone, is to pass this Senate without a struggle, and, I trust, a successful one. I have got amendments pow in my hand, attaching to it the Territorial bills, whenever the proper time may arise to present them. I have also prepared amendments providing for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, which I may, or may not, think But, beyond all doubt, I shall move to d the bill by adding to it the Territorial bills. And I hope, from all the demonstrations that have been made, that nere can be but little doubt that the majority of the Senate

Mr. BENTON. The Senator from Kentucky has amendments in his hand to offer to the bill, and I have got the paramentary law in my hands to show that he will undertake to do a thing which is flagrantly illegal, and violative of par-Mr. CLAY. One word, sir. I know the character and

minence of the Senator from Missouri for dwelling on paramentary law; but I will take issue with him on his parlia law, and I will show that no such parliamentary aw exists in any parliament on earth.

Mr. BENTON. I will meet the Senator on that point then. And if I can show him four good large volumes, I will show him that there is such a law, and I will make it a case of profert in open court. He is to go out denying the laws when four quarto volumes which contain it are pro-duced and read. We will see about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would ask the attention of the Sensto this point. Let the motion to postpone be withdrawn, and the amendments be submitted simply that they be printd. I do not make that motion, but simply make

SEVERAL SENATORS. No. no. Mr. CLAY. I trust the Senator will agree with me the

it is unnecessary to print them. The amendments which I shall move, are, in fact, the bills reported by the Senator from Illinois, and which have already been printed. But he has it in contemplation to offer an amendment which is yet in manuscript, and which ought to be printed. There ought a'se to be printed the ordinance of the Convention of Califor-fornia, which I think has not yet been printed. It is unne-cessary to print the bills which I shall offer as amendments, ecause they have already been printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I concur with the Senator from Ken-

tucky that it is unnecessary to print the amendments, as it seems they have already been printed. After the question on the motion to postpone shall be taken, I shall move to print the ordinance alluded to by the Senator from Kentucky, toether with my own amendment to the bill. The question being taken on the motion to postpone to Monday fortnight, it was adopted

The motion to print was referred to the Committee Mr. HALE. I now move the resolution which I offered esterday, and which, I give notice, I will not withdraw fo

The resolution was read as follows: "That all petitions and remonstrances received by the S That all petitions and remonstrances received by the se-nate this session on the subjects embraced in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) and the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) which resolutions were referred to a select committee of thirteen, be taken from the table and

referred to the same committee On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BADGER. I rise to have the judgment of the Chair upon this subject. There is a great number of papers, petiThe VICE PRESIDENT. If objection is made to their

being taken together, they can und Mr. BADGER. Then I raise the objection.

Mr. HALE. I will then ask of my honorable friend who. that case, will it be that consumes the time of the Senate

I am willing to take the question on the whole of these pe-titions in a lump. But, if the honorable Senator insists on a division, and having the yeas and nays called on each pe tition, upon his head, and not on mine, rests the responsibility Mr. FOOTE. I will move an amendment, in the spirit of compromise, which I think will obviate the objection of my friend from North Carolina. It is this:

"So far as the objects stated in the same are not repugnato the Constitution of the United States, not violative of the principles of good faith, and not incompatible with the peace and happiness of the republic." d happiness of the republic."

Mr. BADGER. I accept that and withdraw my objection

Mr. ATCHISON moved to lay the motion of the Senato from New Hempshire upon the table.
On motion of Mr. HALE the yess and nays were ordered.

The question being taken, it resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clay, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Maxon, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turaey, Ynlee—24.

-Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Walker, So the motion to lay upon the table was agreed to

And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1850. The House again proceeded to the election of a clerk, bu rithout effect until the ninth vote, which resulted as follows

without effect until the ninth vote, which resulted as follows:

For R. M. Young—Messra. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bingham, Bissell, Boecck, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, A. G. Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Bael, Burt, Joseph Cable, Carter, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Coleock, Dinamick, Disney, Doty, Duncan, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harlson, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hoagland, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, J. W. Jackson, A. Johnson, Jones; Julian, Kaufman, P. King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, Robert M. McLane, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Pasalee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Strong, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Venable, Walden, Wallace, Wellborn, Wildrick, Wilmot, Wood, and Woodward—96.

not, Wood, and Woodward-96.
For J. C. Walker-Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Andrews For J. C. Walker—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Andrews, Ashmun. Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breek, Briggs, Brooks, Chester Butler, Cabell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvim, Campbell, Easey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Cole, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dixon, Buer, A. Evans, Freedley, Gentry, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Henry, Howe, Kerr, George G. King, James G. King, Jno. A. King, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, F. E. McLesn, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Phonix, Pitman, Putnam, Reynolds, Rockwell, Rumsey, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sheppard, Silvester, Spaiding, Sprague, Alex. H. Stephens, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, Williams, and Winthrop—82.

For P. B. Prindle—Messrs, Conger, Fowler, Sackett, Hebard, and Dickey—5.

ard, and Dickey -5.

For E. A. Stanbury-Messrs. Allen, Durkee, Giddings, For M. St. C. Clarke-Mr. Wilson-1.

The SPEAKER then declared that RICHARD M. YOUNG, having received a majority of all the votes given, was duly And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850. Mr. RICHARD M. YOUNG, the Clerk elect, appeared, and the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to gether with the oath of office, were administered by peaker, and he then entered on the duties of his office. THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD said that he desired to offer a resol on for the consideration of the House; and, as he had no made an hour's speech this session, he hoped that the House would hear him for a few minutes. The resolution was for the election of a Doorkeeper and Postmaster, and he propose to submit a resolution that the present Doorkeeper and Postmaster be considered elected as Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House. It was doubted by many whether the Doorkeeper had any power to exercise that duty. It was considered by many that he held his office by sufferance. He desired to put an end to this, and desired to show that the House of Repre sentatives could elect its officers. His resolution proposed that Mr. Hornor be declared elected Doorkeeper, and Mr. Johnson Postmaster of this House. He congratulated the Democracy of the country on the exhibition here vesterday The North, South, East, and West met together. He had not only dismissed what fears he had of a dissolution of the Union, but of the dissolution of the Democratic party.

Mr. L. then submitted the following resolution : Resolved, That Robert E. Hornor, of New Jersey, be and he hereby is declared duly elected Doorkeeper of this House and that John M. Johnson, of Virginia, be and he hereby ideclared duly elected Postmaster of this House, to hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, objected. The SPEAKER stated that the resolution was not in order inless by unanimous consent.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, in substance as follows : Resolved. That Robert E. Hornor, acting Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, be and he is hereby dismissed and that the House proceed immediately to the election of

The SPEAKER stated that this resolution presented a ually the same question as was decided by the House before. whether it was a privileged question. The House had decided two votes that it was not a privileged question. In accordnce with these decisions, he would rule the resolution out of

Mr. BROWN withdrew his resolution and submitted the following charges against the Doorkeeper of the House of

Mr. Brown, a member of the House from Mississippi "Mr. Brown, a member of the House from Mississippi, makes the following charges against Robert E. Hornor, Door-keeper of the House of Representatives.

"Ist. That said Hornor made a false certificate, under and by virtue of which his brother drew pay as an officer of the House, at a time when his said brother was notoriously absent from the city of Washington, and held an office in the State of Wisconsin, the duties of which he was discharging, and for which he was receiving a salary from the United States.

States. "2d. That he has dismissed from his place a page of this House without cause, and, in his attempted justification, made a false charge against the said page, calculated to disgrace him

nd subject him to criminal prosecution.

3d. That said Hornor has made false statements in regard to the manner of discharging his official duties.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, the charges were referred to a select committee of five members, to be ap-

nted by the Speaker. And the SPEAKER thereupon appointed the following named members to constitute the committee: Mr. Olds, of Ohio, Mr. Newell, of New Jersey, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, Mr. CALDWELL, of North Carolins, and Mr. LEFFLER, of

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked the unanimous consent of House to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed, with power to zend for persons and papers, to inquire and report to this House whether Thos. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, re-opened and paid to G. W. & W. G. Ewing a claim against the Treasury of the United States of \$77,009, after the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officer of the Government, before said Ewing was industed into said office of the Interior; who were agents and attorneys for said claim; what clerk in the office of said Department of the Interior had interest in said claim; and how said interest, if any, was acquired. was acquired.

2d. Whether said Ewing re-opened and paid interest to the

amount of \$31,000, on the pension granted to Commodore Jas. Barron' for services rendered in the Virginia navy during the revolutionary war, after the principal had been fully paid and discharged; and, if said interest was paid, was it simple or compound; who was the agent or attorney for said claim; and the authority for such claim, if any?

the authority for such claim, if any?

3d. Whether said Ewing re-opened and paid a claim to a person or persons on behalf of the Chickasaw Indians of \$108,000, after the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officer of the Government, before said Ewing was inducted into the office of the Interior; who was the agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, and who was the party or parties in interest; and whether said agents, attorneys, or parties in interest, held, at the time of such payment, any office under this Government, or now holds such office; and, it so, what

office?

4th. Whether said Ewing usurped the power of appointment in the Pension and General Land office; whether the same was in violation of law; also, whether any clerk of said Ewing's appointment reviews the opinions and decisions of the commissioner of Pensions, by order and direction of said Ewing; and, if so, the authority for such order and direction?

5th. What persons in office, by appointment from Ewing, are correspondents for newspapers; their salaries, and what papers they edit or write for? Mr. TOOMBS objected, saying that he did not like the

GADSBY'S HOTEL, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 3d street, Near Railroad Depot, Washington. aug 1—ift

## WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, inseparable."

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1850.

The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, shose information concerning the imputed hostility to the Administration on the part of a majority of the Whig Members of Congress, we had occasion in our paper of last Thursday to express some oubts about, states, in a letter written on that day (after seeing our remarks) as follows:

"The canvass for the next Presidency is secretly commenced in this city, and on the side of two if not more parties."

If this news were indeed true, and if, as seems to be suggested by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, it were connected with the alleged defection of the Whigs in Congress from the Administration, it would be more ominous of evil than that from the same source which we brought to the notice of our readers on the day above referred to. We are quite as incredulous in regard to this news as we were in regard to the statement that a majority of the Whigs in Congress are hostile to the Administration.

It is painful to us to have to announce to our eaders the decease of Hon. Thomas Jefferson CAMPBELL, of Tennessee. Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. His death took place at his lodgings in this city, about one o'clock last Saturday morning, after an illness of a week. His remains were conveyed to the Southern boat on Sunday, on their way to his residence in the State of Tennesses for interment.

Mr. Campbell was (in language which we repeat from the Union) "a gentleman in his principles, amiable in his temper and manners, and respeeted by gentlemen of both parties." To which we add that he was a man of unimpeachable integrity.

He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in the last Congress as well as in this, and had before that been himself a Member of that body from the district in which he lived.

The Hon, RICHARD M. YOUNG, of Illinois, formerly a Senator in Congress from that State, and more recently Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been elected to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, made vacant by the death of Mr. CAMPBELL. Although our personal and party predilections would have led us to a different choice, it is due to Mr. Young to say that the House could not well have chosen a more unexceptionable gentleman, or one more likely, with experience, to make an able and efficient

NEW SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. To fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the decease of Mr. Calhoun, the Governor of the State of South Carolina tendered the appointment to the Hon. JAMES HAMIL-Ton, by whom it was accepted. The Governor, however, a day or two afterwards informed Gen. HAMILTON that doubts were entertained whether his residence in the State was such as to qualify him, under the constitution, for the appointment, whereupon the General forthwith, though declaring himself to have no doubts upon the subject, returned the appointment into the hands of the

Governor. Subsequently to this, the appointment was offered by the Governor to the Hon. LANGDON CHEVES. but it was declined by him for the following reasons: been for upwards of thirty years retired from the public service, with an absolute determination never to return to it. Besides, my health, although not bad, is such as to disqualify

me for the arduous duties of such an office. Governor SEABROOK then tendered the office to the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, formerly a Representative in Congress, who has accepted it, and taken his seat in the Senate.

The "Union" of Wednesday puts sundry questions to us concerning claims which the last Administration took the responsibility of leaving undecided, and the decision of which has devolved upon different Departments of the Government under the present Administration. Our own proper affairs require our attention too exclusively to allow of our becoming acquainted with the particulars of claims or accounts depending in the public offices in which we have no interest, nor are likely to have any. But we are enabled to state, for the information of the "Union," that the several claims cited by that print yesterday were all left undecided by the late Administration, so far as appears by the records of the several Departments ; the only vehicles through which their successors could be advised of their official acts. What the heads of the several Departments may have thought of any or all of those claims; whether they formed opinions upon them, and, if they did, what those opinions were, we have no means of knowing, except in one case, namely, the Galphin claim, which was in express terms reserved for further consideration on the question of interest.

Contribution of Michigan to the Washington National Monument .- We learn from the Detroit Free Press that the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the purpose of procering a block of native copper, to be quarried out of the mines on Lake Superior, and sent as an appropriate offering to the Washington National Monument. There will probably be no offering more singular and beautiful than this contribution by any State in the Union. The offering will consist of a block of native copper, three feet long, by one and a half feet wide, and two feet deep. polished, and bearing this inscription : " From Michigan : an emblem of her trust in the Union."

Mr. A. H. CHAPPELL, in a letter to the editors of the Georgia Telegraph, has said that the indication of the public mind, with reference to the proposed Nashville Convention, has taken away every motive that could have operated to make him willing to be one of its members.

Judge JAY, of New York, President of the American Peace Society, and the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, of Boston, Chairman of the Executive Committee, have been chosen to represent the Society in the Peace Congress, to be held in August at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany.

DISSOLVING THE UNION -The Louisville Courier savs very celebrated chemist has expressed himself in the most decided manner on the impossibility of dissolving the Union. He says that, as yet, no preparation, either foreign or domestic, has been discovered, powerful enough to act upon so large and wonderful a substance.

In the upper part of New Hampshire the snow has been anguage of the resolution; it was unbecoming the House. about five feet deep all winter, and they have good sleighing there now. It has been an excellent season for the lumber